

SOME VARIETIES AND FORMS OF CONNECTICUT PLANTS.

E. H. EAMES.

LEERSIA ORYZOIDES (L.) Sw., forma **clandestina**, n. f., paniculis et terminalibus et lateralibus intra vaginas omnino inclusis; ceteris formae typicae similis.

Terminal as well as lateral panicles wholly included in the sheaths; otherwise like the typical form of the species.—Flooded margin of a peat-bog, Stratford, Connecticut, 6 October, 1901, *E. H. Eames*, no. 600.

Usually very slender, simple, attaining a length of about 1 m. This form was the only representative of the species at this station, where it was plentiful.

SPIRANTHES **Beckii** × **gracilis**, n. hyb. Lip very white with its throat tinted pale greenish yellow and, like other floral parts, intermediate in size between those of the parent-species. Roots commonly two, whiter than those of *gracilis* and more like those of *Beckii* in shape.—Found plentiful with the parent-species in a field at Bridgeport, Connecticut, 18 August, 1895, by *I. F. Moore*. No. 1362 in herbarium of *E. H. Eames*. Readily recognizable in life.

SIUM CICUTAEFOLIUM Schrank, var. **Carsonii** (Durand), n. comb. (*S. Carsonii* Durand, *A. Gray*, *Man.* ed. 5, 196. 1867).

This plant is so readily recognizable as a rule, that it should bear a name in keeping with its very apparent affinities. In the southwestern part of Connecticut it is not rare, being, in fact, sometimes sufficiently abundant to choke small streams.

SAMBUCUS RACEMOSA L., forma **chrysocarpa** Eames & Godfrey, n. f., drupis flavis.

Fruit yellow.—Rocky slopes of Quonnipaug Mountain, Guilford, Connecticut, 4 July, 1914, *E. H. Eames* & *C. C. Godfrey*, no. 8795. Fruiting freely, the ample panicles presenting a rich color effect.

COREOPSIS PUBESCENS Ell., var. **robusta** Gray in herb., caule ramisque glabris vel glabratis, foliis glabris primariis 8–12 cm. longis 2–4.5 cm. latis.

Stem and branches glabrous or glabrate; leaves glabrous, the primary 8–12 cm. long, 2–4.5 cm. wide.—Mountains of Virginia, Kentucky and North Carolina; adventive in Connecticut. VIRGINIA: July, 1841, *Gray* & *Carey*. KENTUCKY: river-bank, Cumberland Falls, Whitley County, August 23, 1883, *J. Donnell Smith*. NORTH CAROLINA: North Branch of New River, July, 1841, *Gray* & *Carey* (TYPE in *Gray* Herb.); slopes of Cedar Cliff Mountain, Bun-

combe County, August 2, 1897, *Biltmore Herb.* no. 307^c. CONNECTICUT: waste grounds, Bridgeport, July 21, 1914, *E. H. Eames*, no. 8825.

BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT.

MONTIA SIBIRICA IN MASSACHUSETTS.—While at Manchester, Massachusetts, in July, 1916, I noticed close to the verandah of the house where I was stopping a plant which I had never seen before. Not being able to trace it in Gray's Manual, I sent specimens to Prof. B. L. Robinson who informed me that it was *Montia sibirica* (L.) Howell, a Pacific Coast species not known on our eastern coast. A brief note on its occurrence here may be of interest.

There were fifty or more plants growing on soil kept damp by the drippings from the roof of the verandah. They were associated with *Stellaria media* and *Ranunculus repens* under a group of *Berberis vulgaris* round which twined *Smilax herbacea*. At first sight the plant reminded me of some of the *Caryophyllaceae* but it was marked by the cauline leaves of which there was a single pair on each stem, sessile, broadly cordate at the base and somewhat acute at the apex while the radical leaves, usually only one, were long-petioled and narrowly lanceolate.

The locality, Smith's Point, near Lobster Cove, Manchester, is a region covered by the estates of summer residents noted for their large and beautiful gardens. Since plants from the Pacific Coast are grown in large quantities it is probable that *Montia* was introduced with them directly or since, as Prof. Robinson informs me, the species has been introduced in certain localities in Europe, it may have reached our coast from the East. In the case of fungi it is not infrequently the fact that Pacific species reach our eastern coast by way of Europe. The hollyhock fungi is a well known instance.—W. G. FARLOW, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Vol. 18, no. 214, including pages 203 to 224, was issued 2 October, 1916.